FAULTS OF THE PURITAN. A NATAL BOARD TO INQUIRE INTO

THEM TO-DAY. Her Engines Begnn to Have Not Bearings When She Was Three Days Out from New York One Examined at Sen and Found Out of Line Believe Also Inadequate in Power.

A court of inquiry will meet at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day for the purpose of finding out was the matter with the engines or the enpowers of the monitor Puritan which made it massible for her to come from Charleston to New York recently under her own steam. The bers of the court will be Capts, Watton McCormick and Chief Engineer J. A. B. Licat, Burns T. Walling will be the

the Puritan left the Brooklyn Navy Yard for Charleston on Feb. 13. It was her maiden voysee. Three days out from New York the discovery was first made that the machinery was not working rightly. The first trouble was with the port engine. Its bearing supports were getting bot. This was thought at first to be due simply to the fact that the engine was being operated or the first time. Water was poured on the bearings and their supports to cool them, and the monitor proceeded under the steam of both

The discovery of the trouble with the port engine 'ed to an examination of the starboard engine, and it was found that the same trouble existed there. From then until the Puritan reached Charleston a close watch was kept on oth engines. Instead of working more smoothly the further the vessel went, the contrary was the fact, and the bearings had to be constantly cooled, in order that the monitor might make any headway at all.

When the manœuvres of Admiral Bunce's fleet were at an end on March 3 the Puritan started for New York. She encountered bad weather almost as soon as she crossed the Charleston bar. She proceeded slowly under the steam of both boilers until off Southport, N. C., thirty miles south of Wilmington, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. The weather was so rough that Capt. Bartlett decided to put into the parbor of Southport until the weather moderated. The monitor dropped anchor off the

town on March 5. The next day the Puritan got under way again and made for Hatteras Cove, the idea being to keep the coast as much as possible, since it was uncertain how long the engines could be worked. The same trouble that was noticed after the vessel left New York manifested itself again as soon as the Puritan left Charleston. Hatteras Cove was made on March 7, and two days later the Puritan steamed into Hatteras Inlet. As soon as the monitor had dropped, anchor in the inict communication between ship and shore was established by means of signals, and the news went from the monitor that she was short of coal and wanted assistance. Those on shore were asked to notify the Navy Department. This was done, and on March 11 the Columpia, which had been at Hampton Roads, have in sight. The Puritan was made fast to the

have in sight. The Puritan was made fast to the Columbia by two manila hawsers and brought up to Sandy Hook, whence, under the steam from her starboard engine and with the assistance of two Government tugs, she reached the big new dry doek No. 3.

After the Puritan reached Hatteras Inlet the port engine was overhauled to see if the real rause of the trouble could be ascertained, this Engineer Cowie and Passed Assistant Engineer E. L. Beach found that there was hardly a part of the engine that was in proper adjust-

chief Engineer Cowie and Passed Assistant Engineer E. L. Beach found that there was hardly a part of the engine that was in proper adjustment. The shaft did not work as it should, and neither did the piston rods. It was also found that the couplings did not fit properly.

A board of survey was examining the machinery yesterday and the day before, and it is supposed that what the ship's engineers found to be the trouble with the port engine was found also to be the trouble with the starboard engine. It is quite possible that the court of inquiry will determine that neither Chief Engineer Cowie nor his assistant, Mr. Beach, nor all the engineers in the navy could have made the engines work properly. It is possible that they will find that the fault does not lie with the builders of the monitor, who put in the engines, but comes rather from the long time which elapsed between the time when the ship was begun and her engines were put in and the time when she was finished.

The contract for building the Puritan was awarded to John Roach a little over twenty years ago. When the vessel left the Roach yard the machinery that is in her to-day was then in her. During all the time since then the machinery has been idle, except as it has been worked now and then to keep its parts from sticking fast. In the long period that the engines have remained idle it is contended that the foundations of the machinery must have settled, thus throwing the machinery must have settled, thus throwing the machinery out of line.

But, it is said, the engines are not alone at

But, it is said, the engines are not alone at fault. The boilers are antiquated. They will fault. But, it is said, the engines are not noted at fault. The boilers are antiquated. They will not generate sufficient steam to furnish head-way for the vessel in a heavy sea. The Colum-bia, which towed her up from Hatteras Inlet, is but 1,300 tons heavier than the Puritan and yet her boilers generate steam for engines that develop 18,500 horse power, while the Puritan's engines can only develop 3,700 horse power. With her present boilers and Puritan has not room for coal for a cruise of more than short duration. Her coal bunkers were filled when she left the Navy Yard for Charleston. If there had been no trouble with her engines she could not have returned to New York without a fresh supply of coal.

TESTING THE NEW DRY DOCK. It Stands the Great Weight of the Purita with Little Beflection.

The monitor Puritan is the first vessel that has been docked in the great new dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She is docked with her entire outfit aboard, including coal in bunkers and water in her boilers and, as she is one of the heaviest being used as one of the means for testing the qualities of the dry dock before the Government creats that work from the contractors, T. & A. Walsh of this city.

The Puritan is 289 feet 6 inches long and her displacement is calculated at 6,060 tons, or shout 21 tons for every foot of her length. The dry dock is 670 feet long, and therefore capable f taking in two such vessels as the Puritan at one time and leaving room to spare. It is assert ed that by having so much weight concentrated upon one part of the dry dock at once, a better test of the stability of the foundations which hold up the keel blocks is made than with a longer vessel, even though the bigger ship might run up in weight to 10,000 or 11,000 tons, as is the case with some of the new battle ships which weigh about thirty tons to the running

In order to put the dock to tests along its whole length, the Puritan was first allowed to settle on the keel blocks at the bead of the dock. That is where she lies now. To-day, pe hans, the water will be admitted to the fork and the will be shifted to a posimidway of the length of the dock, then, after she has lain there for or three days she will again be shifted place near the opening or mouth of the While she lies in each position the Goverament engineers will make careful measurements to determine the amount that her weight deflects the bottom of the dock and the see blocks an which she rests.

It was said yesterday that the deflection under her where she now lies is about one-sixteenth of an in-it.

After the Puritan leaves the dock it is under-stood that the Iows, which weighs about 12,000 us, will be do ked in order to make a final test strolling both the strength of the new dock of its capacity to admit deep draught vessels

work of building the dock was begun in 18th, and the main contract calls for a call of \$370,000. Since the original consent of \$370,000. Since the original consent with the statement of the sta of building the dock was begun in

uso, March 18. Mes. Ledla Avery Coonof China is awaithy woman and Presidence Woman's Club, was married today A. Wart of Rochester, N. V. Prof. Ward Wara is 51.

THE TRUST INVESTIGATION.

semblyman Barry's Minority Report-Legis latton Becommended.

ALBANY, March 18 .- Assemblyman Barry, the emocratic representative of the Assembly on the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee, today submitted a minority report. The report

"It has been established as a result of the munittee's investigations: First-That domestic and foreign corporate monopolics in the necessaries of life have been created or mitted to operate in this State; second-that such monopolies exist and operate principally by means of the enormous amount of capital actu employed, or capitalization permitted; third-that there is no limit in this State to the amount of capital which may be so employed urth-that the stock of such monopolies is made the subject of general sale, speculation, and manipulation; 2fth-that there is no sufficient procision in the laws of this State for the curbing, expulsion, or dissolution of monopolies against the welfare of citizens of this State.

"To the end that the ideas above outlined may be put into operation, I have the honor to recommend to the Legislature the adoption of a course of legislation on the following lines:

"First-A bill to absolutely limit the amount of capital which may be employed by a corpora tion heretofore or hereafter organized in this State for the purpose of manufacturing or dealing in any of the necessaries of life. No stocks or bonds of such a corporation shall be issued ex cep', at par and for moneys or property actually going in the treasury of said corporation. By no other means can individual, or even moderate corporate enterprises, in the ordinary vocations e saved from annihilation.

Second-A bill to prohibit the locating in this State of foreign corporations organized for the purpose of manufacturing or dealing in any of the necessaries of life, whose capital shall exceed the limits placed on the capital of domestic corporations. Common justice to our own citi zens would of course demand a measure of this latter kind, but it will be apparent to all that general measures of the character above indi cated would need to be supplemented by---Third-A bill to limit the number of such

ornorations which an individual or a group of individuals may organize or control. Such a bill

this State.

"When it is reflected that corporations, neither organized nor located within this State and exempt from all of the restrictions above recommended, may yet by contract with citizens of this State, and contrary to public policy, obtain control within the State of one or more of the necessaries of life, the need at once becomes plain for— Fifth-A bill providing that any citizen of

this State who shall further the operations in this State of such a corporation shall be guilty of a

crime.

"Far reaching as such laws would undoubtedly be it may well be doubted if they would bring the relief required by present conditions without—
"Sixth—A bill to prohibit the listing or general marketing of the stock of corporatins organized

marketing of the stock of corporatins organized for the purpose of manufacturing or dealing in the necessaries of life.

"There can be no honest motive and no reason-"There can be no honest motive and no reasonable excuse for placing the stock of such corporation on the market. The promoters of such corporation should be required to use their own money for the purpose of the enterprise and required also to take all the attendant risk. The present widely employed system of marketing such stock permits such promoters to obtain from confiding or speculative outsiders the money with which to float their schemes to a position where manipulation of the stock may be taken up with great profit to themseives and with the almost certain result that the confiding are made desperate by loss, the speculative confirmed in the gambling habit, and society at large to that extent wronged and injured. No succulation by directors or officers in stock of said corporations.

"The foregoing recommendations, designed as they are to effect the complete control of monopolics by the State, would still prove ineffective in the absence of—
"Seventh—A bill to give local authorities, as

nopolies by the State, would still prove ineffective in the absence of—

"Seventh—A bill to give local authorities, as for example the Boards of Supervisors, the power to initiate actions at the expense of the county to dissolve or expel monopolies. A law of this nature would place the responsibility for the proper supervision of such corporations with officials who are directly and continuously in touch with the people, such a provision as to the expense would operate as a check on merely vexistions actions, and the people would no longer be dependent for relief on the slow and cumbrous methods of the Attorney General's office.

"There undoubtedly are those who will reject the above recommendations as revolutionary, and who will maintain that they are certain, if enacted, to paralyze the commence of the State.

the above recommendations as revolutionary, and who will maintain that they are certain, if enacted, to paralyze the commerce of the State. To such I would reply that whatever of revolutionary nature may be found in the situation is contained in the evils complained of, not in the remedies proposed, and that it were far better that trade should temporarily languish than that substantial liberty should permanently perish. Furthermore, the recommendations are directed, not against legitimate corporate enterprise, however gigantle, nor against corporations of moderate size and lawful motive engaged in general trade. Such enterprises are usually benefical to society, or at least do not threaten the State with overthrow nor the people with bondare, as do the unbridled, unconscionable, and unlawful monopoles with which your committee has had to do.

"While it may be somewhat aside from the exact province of your committee, yet I cannot refrain at this time from directing the attention of the Legislature to that contemporary and companion of the corporate monopoly—the department store. The pussage of this recent commercial invention across the mercantile field is marked by the ruln of numerous previously prosperous tradesmen and the desolation of an army of employees. There is no need and no place for such an institution in the commercial economy of our State. It is the expression of personal greed, made possible by unlimited capital. Every corrective provision above sought to be applied to other monopolies may well be used against this later enemy of society, with an added provision, however, to limit the number of distinctive wares which may be dealt in by one management under one roof.

"The majority report of the committee shows which may be dealt in by one management under one roof." "The majority report of the committee shows

what was claimed from the first, that it was not appointed to suggest remedial legislation. PREFERRED DEATH TO JAIL.

With the Police at His Door, Henry Cornell Took His Own Life.

Henry Cornell, a Hoboken tailor, shot himself dead at his home, 617 Washington street, late last night, while a policeman was knocking at his door and trying to get in with a warrant for his arrest. Cornell was employed by J. N. Taylor, an undertaker on Washington street. He

lor, an undertaker on Washington street. He had a wife and three children.

His work was steady, but he found it impossible to earn enough to pay his expenses. A week ago Cornell forged his employer's name to a check for \$12. He took the check to Christopher Schroeder, a saison keeper at 600 Washington street, and got the money for it. With the money he paid his most pressing creditors.

Schroeder learned that the signature on the check was a forgery, and yesterday he got a warrant from Justice White for Cornell's arrest. W. H. Lilier was sent to serve the warrant, and he took Roundsman Kilduff of the Second precinct station with him to Cornell's house at 11 octock lest night. The policeman knocked on the noor. Cornell asked who was there.

"The police are here, was the reply.

"What do you want?"

"We want you, Cornell," said the policeman. There was a sound as if some one walked across the floor and then the explosion of a pistol. The policeman burst in the door and Cornell was found lying on the floor, dead.

Stole His Employer Poor; Pleads Guilty.

Julius Stein, who was arrested in September asi on a charge of stealing so much from his emhas on a charge of stealing so much from his em-ployer and relative. Julius M. Lyon, the Maiden lane jeweller, pleaded guilty yesterday in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. Jus-tice diegerich suspended sentence and commit-ted Stein to the House of Detention, holding him as a witness against Joseph Robinson, whom Stein charged with receiving the stolen diamonds. Robinson is out on ball. Stein has been in the Tombs seven months. His ball now will be \$250, so he will probably be released from the House of Detention to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 18.-Mrs. McKinley re

Mrs. Mckinley Receives the Ladies of the Dip-

selved the ladies of the diplomatic circle inceived the ladies of the diplomatic circle in-contains this afternoon. The reception rooms were professly descrated with cet flowers and growing plants. Assistant Secretary Reskill of the State Department and Lieut, Ginnore of the army had charge of the arrangements. Mrs. Yang Yu, the wife of the Chinese Minister, at-tracted much attention by her quaint contume. Her husband came with her, although the other ladies left their husbands at home.

SPAIN'S CRISIS AT HOME.

MARTIAL LAW MAY BE EMPLOYED

TO PRESERVE PUBLIC ORDER. Threats to Saspend Newspapers Which Oppos

the Government-Spain's Troops Have Many Complaints Against Geu. Weyler-The Pa-triots Are Very Active in Plane Del Rio. HAVANA, March 17 .- All the news confirms the

ellef that a fatal crisis for Spain is approaching The cable despatches received here from Madrid say that the agitation by Carlists and Republicans continues. The newspapers which support the Government hold up the threat to the papers opposed to it that they will be suspended f they print news adverse to Spain's interests.

An editorial published by La Epoca, Canovas's newspaper, has been transmitted by cable to Havana. It says that the agitation promoted by Carlists, Republicans, and filibusters will blige the Government to suspend constitutional rights all over Spain, and take strong measures maintain public order in Madrid and the provinces. La Enoca adds that, if necessary, the Government will proclaim martial law and enforce the special law against the Anarchists n all its severity.

This editorial has created a deep impression n Spain, and is very much commented upon iere. The Spaniards in Havana are alarmed over the situation, and say that the first shot fred in Spain will mean the utter loss of Cuba. The news from the Philippine Islands also continues to be unfavorable to the Spaniards,

and all the signs are against Spanish success.

The terrible insubordination of the Spanish army in Cuba is the result of the disaffection induced by Weyler's conduct. From the Generals down to the soldiers every one complains of the Captain-General, the soldiers on account of the ill treatment they suffer, and the officers of highest rank because, as they assert, Weyler envies them, treats them unfairly, and tries to shirk his responsibility for the failure of the campaign, attributing it to his subordinates. As soon as the news came to Havana of the landing of an expedition in Pinar del Rio, Weyler sent an angry despatch to Gen. Melguizo, in which he said that the filibusters might have been captured had it not been for Melguizo's own carelessness. Melguizo answered in similar heated words, saying that the fault

Some of the other Generals are in the same situation and one of them has publicly said in Havana:

lay at the door of Weyler and the Naval Depart

ment. The result was that Weyler recalled

Meiguizo from the field and ordered him to de-

part for Spain.

"Gen. Weyler is a monster from the point of view of humanity. His instincts are beastly. He is a leech upon the public treasury and is always thirsty for gold."

One Colonel and a Lieutenant-Colonel have een court martialed by Weyler and put in jail on account of the bold attack of the insurgents upor Guines, exclusively reported in THE SUN last week. Twenty-five houses were reduced to ashes and the garrison was dispersed. But Wey ler has no real cause to accuse these officers and his attitude toward them is a great injustice. The insurgents were enabled to make this suc cessful attack on account of Weyler's own orders, for he had the best Spanish troops in the province of Havana, including those at Guines, ent to him last month to the province of Santa Clara.

with the same success as in their earlier attack. This time the attack was led by Col. Raoul Arango. Several houses were destroyed and the garrison, as at Guines, had to fortify itself in the church. Many stores were ransacked by the Cubans and plenty of provisions were

This is not the only instance of recent hot fighting in the province of Havana, near the capital itself. The sugar estate, Central Salvador, was attacked by the patriots, and its splendid sugar cane fields burned. Some resistance was attempted by the garrison, but it had to yield after nine soldiers had been killed and eighteen wounded. Near Rincon a train carrying Spanish soldiers was blown up with dyna mite by the Cubans. The armored car was utterly destroyed and six soldiers were killed and

many wounded. In Pipar del Rio province the insurgents show also great activity. An engagement is reported in which the Spanish Colonel, Menar, confesses that his column has met with heavy losses. He gives no details, from which it is inferred that he was badly defeated.

THE CASE OF THE DAUNTLESS.

Attorney-General McKenna to Decide Whether the Can Clear with Munitions of War. WARRINGTON March 18 - Attorney-General McKenna has been in telegraphic communication with the United States Marshal at Jacksonville concerning the application of the owner of the steamer Dauntless for permission to clear from Jacksonville with a cargo of munitions of war. The Marshal is now making an inquiry with a view. to obtaining additional facts to enable the Atto obtaining additional facts to enable the Attorney-General to render an opinion on the appilcation. The Cabinet conference of yesterday
did not dispose of the matter. Until the opinion
of the Attorney-General is rendered the Dauntless will not be allowed to clear. A question yet
to be settled definitely is whether a vessel can
take out papers for some alleged Cuban port
known to be fictifious. Permission was given
the Three Friends at one time to clear for "the
port of El Macco," which does not exist so far
as this Government is informed, but it is not
likely that another application of this character
will be granted.

Americans Imprisoned to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- Of ninety-two cases of Americans imprisoned in Cuba during the present war, which have been reported to the State Department and upon which action has been taken, it is stated that but fourteen cases been taken, it is stated that but fourteen cases are at present pending, including those of the five Competitor prisoners, which are now under consideration, with the probability of speedy release, and five cases in which the prisoners were caught with arms in hand. Two imprisoned Americans were released by death, one being Delgado, who died in hospital after an operation performed by an American surgeon, and the other Dr. Ruiz, the cause of whose death is still

Spain Will Release Charles Scott. HAVANA, March 18 .- The Supreme Court has dismissed the case of Charles Scott, the Ameri-

can who was arrested recently on the charge of having Cuban postage stamps in his possession. It is expected that he will be released to morrow. Valentine Surrenders Himself. Walter S. Vaientine, the alleged head of the bucket shops raided on Tuesday, surrendered himself in Jefferson Market Police Court rester-day. After a long hearing his examination and that of the other prisoners was adjourned until

Col. Alexander Macomb Mason of the Egyptian army died in Washington on Wednesday. He was 56 years old. He was a son of John Mason of Virginia, and had a long line of distinguished ancestors. He entered Annapolis in 1858 and became a midshipman. When Virginia seceded he entered the Confederate service. He made a record for himself for bravery at the battle of Hampton Roads. He was captured at the battle of Sailors Creek and was kept a prisoner until the war was over. After the war he entered the service of Chili and later that of China. In 1870 he went to Egypt. He entered the Khedive's navy and commanded a ship. After a few years service he was made instructor of artillory, then those of the service he was made instructor of artillory, then therefore of Equatorial Africa. The last commissions he held were Governor of Massowah and High Commissioner of the Soudan.

Mrs. Josephine M. Shackford, wife of Capt. William G. Shackford, commander of George Jay stould's yacht Atalanta, died at her home in South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan March of Portsmouth, N. H. Mrs. Shackford is survived by her husband, two sons, and two daughters.

William E. Colt of East Orange, N. J., died on Wednesday, He was at one time a member of the Capta he entered the Confederate service. He made a

William E. Colt of East Orange, N. J., deed on Wednesday. He was at one time a member of the firm of H. B. Clafin & Co., but retired several years ago, owing to illness. He was 58 years old, and a native of New Haven.

The Hon, John J. Hanson died in Gloversville, N. Y., resterday morning. He was a member of the Assembly to 1875, and was the first Mayor of Gloversville, having been elected to that office in 1890.

office in 1890.

Ex-Councilman Frederic Eyer, a carriage manufacturer of Rahway, N. J., died yesterday of valvular disease of the heart. He was 69 years old, a Republican, and had represented his party in the City Council several years.

GAS BILL REPORTED IN THE SENATE. Mills Sanalamentary to the Greater New York

ALBANY, March 18 .- The Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations reported to the Senate to-day a substitute measure for the Cantor-Laimbeer bill for dollar gas in New York city. The committee bill provides for gas at \$1.20 for the rest of this year, and for a reduction of five cents a year until \$1 is reached. The price to the city is to be \$1 this year, and is to be reduced 212 cents a year until 90 cents is reached. The bill will apply to Brooklyn after that city has be come a part of New York, but not before. Thu

Section !-- A corporation, association, company,

is the bill:

Section 1—A corporation, association, company, copartnership, or person shall not charge or receive for illuminating gas in a city, as now constituted, which has a population of 1,500,000, sums to exceed per 1,000 cuble feet, during the remainder of the year 1807, \$1.20; during the year 1898, \$1.15; during the year 1809, \$1.01; during the year 1809, \$1.05, and during each year thereafter \$1.

Sec. 2—Such a corporation, association, company, copartnership or person shall not charge for illuminating gas for the use of any city sums to exceed, per 1,000 cublc feet during the remainder of the year 1800, \$1.01; during the year 1809, \$7.70; cents: during the year 1800, \$2.00; cents: during each year thereafter, \$0 cents.

Sec. 3—A change increative effected in the territory of boundaries of such a city, either by annexation, consolidation, or otherwise, shall not be deemed to enlarge or change the territory within which the price of gas is regulated as herein provided, but this act shall continuou in force for the purpose of regulating the price of gas in such city as now constituted, not withstanding any subsequent change of territory, but shall not apply in or to territory not now in such city.

Sec. 4—The illuminating gas furnished by any such corporation, association, company, copartnership or person shall have an illuminating power of not less than twenty-two sperm candles of six to the pound, burning at the rate of one hundred and twenty grains of spermaceti per hour, tested at a distance of not last than one mile from the place of manufacture by aburner consuming five cubic feet of gas per hour, and shall, as regards purity, comply with the standard now or hereafter established by law.

Sec. 3—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6—This act shall take effect on the first day of May, 1897.

Senator Cantor renewed to-day his motion to

Sec. 6—This act shall take effect on the first day of May, 1897.

Senator Cantor renewed to-day his motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of his bill, in spite of the fact that the committee had made its report. Senator Coggeshall rebuked Senator Cantor for playing to the galleries, and declared that he never would have introduced his bill if he had thought there was any chance of it being passed. Senator Lexow pointed out that when the committee's bill came up for action Senator Cantor could move to substitute his bill and so obtain the judgment of the Senator as between the two measures. Senator Malty moved to lay Cantor's motion on the table, and this was done by a vote of 32 to 10. Senators McNulty. McCarren, and Sullivan voted with the Republicans.

Senator Pavey called up his resolution providing for an investigation of newspaper charges against Superintendent of Public Buildings Easton. Senator Elsworth moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee, as it carried an appropriation, in order that the committee might decide whether the charges were worth investigating. Senators Pavey and Cantor finally agreed to this and the motion was

vere worth investigating. Senators Pave lantor finally agreed to this and the motion

were worth investigating. Senators Favey and Cantor finally agreed to this and the motion was accepted.
Two bills supplementary to the Greater New York charter came up on second reading in the Assembly to-day. The first provides for the election of Supervisors in Queens county. A motion made by Democratic Leader Finn to strike out the enacting clause was lost, 74 to 20, and the bill was advanced to a third reading. The second bill relates to the furnishing of the City Hall to accommodate the new form of administration. Mr. Green (Dem., N. Y.) objected to its advancement on the ground that it was premature, as the charter had not yet been passed. Mr. Austin agreed that upon being advanced to a third reading it should be laid aside until after the passage of the charter, and this was done. Speaker O'tirady announced that there would be a call of the House to-morrow in order that the other supplemental bills might be advanced to third reading.

When the Lexow anti-trust report came up in the Senate as a special order Senator Lexow asked Senator Cantor if the Barry report represented the views of the uninority in the Senate. Cantor said he was not prepared to state, as he had not examined that report. Because of this and the fact that the Lexow bills had not yet been printed, the discussion was put over till Tussfav when it will be the special order.

been printed, the discussion was put over Fuesday, when it will be the special order, These hills were passed in the Senate:

Mr. Reinhard's, authorizing an increased appropria-tion by the city of New York, for a drawbridge ower he Harien Bitver and for the removal of the present gridge at Third avenue. Senator Eisworth's, authorizing the Supervisors of Magara county to tax cycles for the maintenance ddepaths.
Senator Ahearn's, incorporating the Ward's Island
Bridge Company to construct a bridge between New ork city and Long Island City.
Mr. Hill's, extending the time for the registration of orscahoers thirty days.

The House passed the following bills: Mr. Lewis's, providing for the protection of sales of all estate of infants by special guardians prior to

real estate of infants by special guardians prior to Jan. 1, 1872.

Mr. Hotoble's, providing that no insurance company shall invest its capital in the securities of a company shall invest its capital in the securities of a company transacting the same kind of business.

Mr. Murphy's, authorizing an exchange of arms between the Federal and State Governments; passed by a vote of 100 ayes to 18 nots.

Mr. Austin's authorizing New York city to appropriate the necessary money from time to time for the carrying out of the act providing for free lectures for worstingmen in New York city.

Mr. Brennan's, providing for the payment of persons who have rendered services to the city of Besokin at the request of the various officers thereof or any county officer.

pense shall be borne equally according to territory lighted.

Mr. Smith's, authorizing New York city to issue bonds for the erection of a new police station house on Main street, district of Westchester.

Mr. Budd's, providing for the payment of a fee of 25 cents to every person registering with the Boards of Health a dirth, marriage, or death.

Mr. Smith's, sporeally amending the charter of Mount Vermon relating to the Police Department.

Mr satish's, providing for the appointment of the Comptroller of Mount Vermon by the Mayor of that city, at a salary of not more than \$1.500 per annum.

Mr. Bedell's, providing that agents or corporations acting as agents of foreign insurance companies in this State shall have their principal office or be residents within the state limits.

Mr. Parshall's, authorizing the city of Brookiyn to issue bonds to the amount of \$00,000 for the building of a pter in the Eighth ward.

Mr. Austin's, authorizing New York to expend \$10,000 for the establishment of a public park at 1 siet street and Sedgwick arene in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Mr. Broman's grading and regulating the employees

fourth warn's grading and regulating the employees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, providing for a sension fund and tenure of office restriction for the railroat and tieset department of such bridge.

Mr. Soper's, providing for the cleaning of a portion of the "old (Jave road" in the city of Brooklyn.

Mr. Bondy's, appropriating \$0.600 for the establishment of a hab batchery for the propagation of food or commercial fish.

Application for a Receiver for the Ives & Williams Company.

ALBANY, March 18.-Attorney-General Hancock has been served with papers in an application to be made to the Supreme Court at Special Term in New York to-morrow for the appointment of a receiver for the Ives & Williams Comment of a receiver for the ives & Williams Com-pany of New York, dealers in toys, games and notedies. The petitioners are Edward R. Ives, Edward G. W. Illams, W. L. Horr, and Irving M. Avery, a majority of the directors of the com-pany. The capital stock of the company is \$50,000, and the petitioners want it to go into voluntary dissolution on the ground of insol-vency, the liabilities being \$22,600 and the assets \$16,575.

Mail and Express Company Incorporated. ALBANY, March 18.-The Mail and Express Company of New York city, capital \$400,000. divided into \$100 shares, was incorporated today by the Secretary of State. The objects for which the company was formed are "the printing, publication of newspapers, books, pictures, pamphlets, periodicals, and advertisements."
The directors are Robert C. Alexander, Robert E. A. Dorr, William A. Deering, William Irwin, and Heary I, Steddard, all of New York,

West 14 hSt. CARPETS

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disturbed business. Many mills closed after accumulating stock. Because of those troubles we have distributed a magnificent supply of all styles, grades, and patterns at caccedingly low figures.

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ers close by at \$30 to \$35. nowhere a more practical assortment than here. and priced for sharp buy-

ers. Our Crousering Department is in charge of special cutters, and in itself is worthy of attention. \$6.50 and upward.

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REARMING OF THE MILITIA.

Savage Gun Opposed by the Guardsmen ALBANY, March 18 .- The attempt of the pro noters of the Savage sun to have the Legis lature authorize the purchase of that arm for

The Bill Providing for the Purchase of the

the militia of the State was continued to-day. This gun was recommended by a commission under circumstances which caused Gov. Mor-ton to reject their report. Two propositions before the Legislature for the rearm ing of the militia. One of these is Senator Coggeshall's bill providing for the purchas of Savage suns at an expense of \$300,000. The other is Assemblyman Murphy's bill for the exchange of the present worn-out guns for new Springfield rifles in the possession of the United States War Department, This exchange has already been authorized by Concress, and the only expense to the State involved is the cost of transportation. The lavage people, through Assemblyman Abell, who was the Secretary of the commission which adopted their gun, have tried to defeat this bill, and last week succeeded in having it recommitted. It was passed by the Assembly o-day by 106 to 13

In spite of this decisive vote, the Sarage people went before the Military Affairs com-mittees of the two houses to day and sought to have the Coggeshall bill reported for passage. E. H. Risley of Utica, one of the provrietors of

E. H. Risley of Utica, one of the proprietors of the Savage patents, made a long argument for the bill, saying that the Savage gun was the best in existence and that the tpringfleid gun was obsolete. He emphasized the finding of the commission in his favor.

Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast opposed the bill, saying that the National Guard did not want the Savage gun, but was anxious to secure the Springfleids offered by the general Government. He declared that small calibre, smokeless powder guns, like the Savage gun were still in the experimental stage and that the under-lever action was distinctly bad. still in the experimental stage and that the under-lever action was distinctly bad.

F. M. Baker of the Seventh Regiment, at the head of a delegation of National Guardsmen from New York and Broovlyn, also declared against the Savage and in favor of the Spring-field, as did Capt. Dixon of the Fourteenth Regiment and Quartermaster-Serg-ant Ridge-way of the Forty-seventh. All of these are expert manksmen and snarpshooters.

Horace Burton, one of the contestants before the commission, said that the tests were not conducted fairly, and charged Assemblyman Abell directly with having furnished for the Savage gun a lighter charge than that used by other contestants. "And I cound tell the committee more about his tricks at those tests," he added, indicating Mr. Abell, who was present.

he added, indicating Mr. Abeil, who was present.

Col. Addis of the Winchester Arms Company capped the climax by citing from the official record of the tests figures to show that in the contests, bith, for accuracy and for rapidity of fire, the Savage arm had been left far behind by the Winchester. The Winchester was from one to twenty points ahead in every one of the tests, with a single exception, in which it was one point behind. These are the official figures, he said, "noon which the commission assed its report, but when we come to look at its; finding, we find a very different story. I make no charges against the commission. That is a matter for this committee to consider."

consider."

The representatives of the Savage sun did not contest Col. Addies citations, and it is not likely that the Coggeshall bill will be reported.

PATERSON LABOR TROUBLES. Old Scale of Wages Restored at One Silk Mill-

PATERSON, N. J., March 18.-Forty weavers employed at the Oldham Tapestry Works went on strike to-day for an advance of 20 per cent. They say that for eighteen months the company has been cutting wages until the reduction aggregates 45 per cent. They assert that their wages are below those of the average broad silk weaver, whereas they should be higher, as their work requires more skill and

experience. This morning the Messrs, Oppenheimer of New This morning the Messes. Oppenheimer of New York, who control the Enterprise Silk Company, conferred with a committee of the strikers at that mill. Propositions toward a compromise were rejected by the committee. This afternoon the company agreed to the demand made by their employees. This means a restoration of the wages paid three years ago, being an increase of from 20 to 35 per cent., according to the class of the goods. crease of from 20 to 35 per cent., according to the class of the goods.

The trials of the Phoenix Mill strikers, who The trials of the Phornix Mill strikers, who were arrested a week ago, were contrained before Recorder Senior to-day. Seventeen strikers are charged with disorderly conduct, and, as their counsel insists on a separate trial for each, it will be several days before the cases are finished. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Recorder an nounced his decision in five of the cases, finding each of the defendants guilty. The cases will be appealed.

WHITE SHIRTS NOW. The Shirtmakers' Union Orders a New Series of

Strikes for More Pay. The Shirtmakers' Union started in yesterday with a new series of strikes for a general ad vance of 20 per cent, in wages. Up to yesterday the strikes were among the workers in outing and flannel shirts, the last two of these strikes which were against Phillips & Sons and I. Unter

which were against Phillips & Sons and I. Unterberg, being won yesterday morning. The new strikes are among those who make lines shirts, which the union refers to sometimes as "white shirts," and sometimes as "common shirts,"

About 500 quit work in the snops of about fifteen contractors. The same manufacturers who make outing or flannel shirts make "common shirts," also, as a rule, so that those who have settled the first series of strikes have now to take a second dose. The "common shirt" makers will be ordered out in Brooklyn and Brownsville to-day for an increase of 20 per cent.

About one-third of the new strikers are girls.

About one-third of the new strikers are girls.

Formerly girls monopolized this kind of work, but they were gradually crowded out by men, until there are two men employed for every woman.

BUILDING STRIKERS KICKING. The Columbia College Mechanics Made Rest-

less by Their Enforced Idleness.

It was stated yesterday that some of the me chanics who were ordered on a sympathetic strike at the Columbia College buildings were kicking against having to go on a strike in which kicking against having to go on a strike in which they had no particular concern. An attempt will be made to-day to get the Board of Walking Delegates to settle the trouble. The talk of a possible lock-out by the contractors has been re-vived, but the walking delegates say that com-petition among the contractors would make such a lock-out impossible, as the only buildings now tied up on account of the present light are the Columbia College building and two school houses. The State Board of Arbitration has been here for a week trying to arbitrate something. houses. The State Board of Arbitration mething, here for a week trying to arbitrate something, but neither side wants its arbitration.

Bills Signed by the Governor. ALBANY, March 18.-Gov. Black has signed

the following bills:

The best values in the market—artistic stylish, and convenient tour "Long Credit" is the doorstep to the rounder Economy.

CASTI OF CREDIT

CWPERTHWAIT & CO.

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SPAIN'S WOFUL COLONY. SAD RESULTS OF SPANISH RULE

IN THE PHILIPPINES. Poverty Everywhere Except Among the Friars Nothing Bone to Stimulate the Natives to Industry and Progress - Executions Are Made a Public Spectacle for the People. Madrid, March 4.- The following from the correspondent of the Heraldo in Manila gives a varue idea of the beauties of Spanish coloniza

"Spaniards coming for the first time to the archipelago are inclined to believe that there is something like life, wealth, and movement in the Philippine Islands. Judging from wha people in Spain say about the abundance of money here, or from the reckless manner in which those who live in the islands squander whatever they may possess, the newcomer is apt to think that there are numerous fortunes in the country. It is not so, unhappily. There is nothing here but vanity and poverty outside the religious societies, which are worth millions the Archbishopry, and half a dozen persons who are actually rich.

"There are certainly natural riches in these islands; but industry has not been created yet, commerce is in its infancy, and agriculture is a myth. Thus, having no industrial habits nor the love of work, without capital, or without any means of communication, it is no wonder that these 'pearls of the East,' which ought to be a rich Spanish colonial empire, should still be far from being so; that, after three centuries of Spanish rule, the native 'igorrotes' should still frisk about, naked, at the very doors of the capital city, and that a Spaniard who may have ost his road should not be able to find any one to show him his way, because the natives do not

speak our language. "The natives are rejuctant to learn Spanish because their feelings are hostile to us. It is painful to have to say that students at the Manila Athenœum and other educational institutions in Manila prefer to study Latin, French, English, and even Greek, rather than Spanish; and that instead of acquiring a thoroughly national education, they devote themselves to the

and that instead of acquiring a thoroughly national education, they devote themselves to the study of law, a most dangerous branch of learning to be taught at colonial schools.

The result of all this is that Manila is a town of so-called writers and philosophers, at the expense of the mechanical trades and arts, for which, nevertheless, the natives are wonderfully fit. Not until a generation of men devoted to commerce, industry, and the arts is produced will the extraordinary riches of these islands be developed. Our colonial budget would not then have to depend, as it does now, upon lotteries, upon the sale of opium, and upon the receipts from cock fights.

"There are not many persons in Manila who live in harmony with their fortunes. Low-salaried officials aim to live, and actually do live, like the higher functionaries, while the latterlend the lives of capitalists. Everybody spends more money than he can afford. A proof of this may be had in the use, not to say abuse, of carriages here. Few Spaniards can resist the temptation to keep at least one carriage. As the removal of pennesular officials is an affair of daily occurrence, no small part of the newspapers earnings is obtained from the advertisements which fill their columns announcing the sale and purchase of horses and vehicles.

"If one were to judge from the habits of lux ury of the Spanish officials here, one would believe that all persons of wealth in Spain, tired of life there, had come over to this distant country anxious to work for the regeneration of our colonies. The families of Canovas, Sagasta Romero Robledo, Moret, Martinez Campos, and others must be extremely numerous, for there is scarcely a Spaniard here who does not claim to 'thou' them or to be one of their near relatives."

Speaking of the executions in Manila, the

Speaking of the executions in Manila, the

Speaking of the executions in Manila, the same correspondent writes:

"The promenade of La Luneta is a square on the plain of Bangunayan. It overlooks the bay of Manila on one side and is surrounded by lofty trees and cane fields on the other sides.

"The promoters of the rebellion had chosen La Luneta as the place where friars were to be burned and all other Spaniards buried. Spanish justice has now converted it into a theatre for the execution of those who contemplated so many infamies. In ordinary times La Luneta was not only the city's promenade, but the camp where military parades and the drilling of soldlers took place. Executions were at first carried out at sunset, but now all executions take place at daybreak. As a rule the natives die without showing any terror, but appear to be extremely indifferent and screne. It is seldoin that any of them kneel at the fatal moment. They remain standing, and some have asked to be shot while facing the executioners.

"From Bilibid, the royal prison, the men to be shot are taken on foot to La Luneta. The calmness of some of them is astonishing. I know of one who laughed as a child might have done at the selfect of a successful trick because he saw a

shot are taken on foot to La Luneta. The calmness of some of them is astonishing. I know of
one who laughed as a child might have done at
the effect of a successful trick, because he saw a
photographer who, getting tired of his truitless
attempts to take his pictures, made a gesture of
annoyance. This tranquillity may in some instances be affected, but it is a fact that Valenzuela, perfectly calm, and standing amid the
solidiers who were to shoot him, waited for his
will to be drawn, and signed it with a firm hand.
"The first executions were carried out by
peninsular soldiers, who volunteered here to do
a service which they are reluctant to perform in
Spain. Comps de grace were necessary in many
instances. Now it is native soldiers who do the
shooting, and the culprits fall as though struck
by lightning. The executioners seem to consider
their sorrowful mission as an honor.
"A considerable number of natives usually

A considerable number of natives usually witness the shootings. There were many thou-sands of them at La Laneta when the Camarines millionaries were executed. Native women are millionaries were executed. Native women are also seen among the multitude, and the Chinese enjoy the spectacle comfortably installed amid the branches of the loftiest trees."

AMATEURS KNOCKED OUT. Murray and Hebbig Put to Sleep at the Hohe-

The preliminaries in the 125 and 135 pound classes of the amateur boxing show of the Bohemian Sporting Club last night brought out some clever youngsters. Only part of the 125-pound bouts was decided owing to the large number of entries. The sport drew another large crowd, and the fighting was lively through-

out. A couple of knock-out occurred. The first knock-out was in the first bout of the 135-pound class between Edward McDaniels, Pastime A. C., and James Murray, Hilliard Pastime A. C., and James Murray, Hillard A. C. In the second round the Pastime man put his man to sleep with a left-hander on the jaw. The second knock-out was in this class. It was in the bout between Teddy McKeever, Navier A. C., and Andrew Hebbig, New York city. Hebbig proved to be the easiest kind of a cinch, and was stopped before half of the round was over. Summary of the bouts follow:

125-POUND CLASS.

Pirst Bout—Charley Sullivan, Young Men's Gymnasium, beat Henry Mitheid, Hudson River A. C. Second Bout—George Smilts, New York city, made Peter Mellion, Belmont A. C., quit in one round. Tited Bout—James Hoolahan, Outario A. C., made William Langdon, Auburu A. C. quit in one round. Fourth Bout—Frank Casey, Arimaton A. C., beat James McDonald, Clinton A. C., fifth Bout—George Nichols, Young Men's Turn Verein, beat Dave Robinson, St. Nicholas A. C., sixth Bout—L. Lang, Priscilla A. C., beat J. Cusick, Clinton A. C., in the extra round. Seventh Bout—C. Mayley, Brooklyn A. C. beat Thomas Far. Hamilton A. C. Eighth Bout—J. Holland, Rambiers A. C., beat N. Phillips, Brocklyn A. C., in two rounds. 125-POUND CLASS.

A. C., beat N. Phillips, Brocklyn A. C., in two rounds, 135-POUND CLASS.

First bent—Ed McDaniels, Pastine A. C., knocked out James Murray, Hillard A. C., in the second round, Second bout—William Monks, Violet A. C., beat James Johnson, Gangneeder A. C. Third bout—Max Roth, Young Men's Gymnasium, beat Sam Weilington, Arlington A. C. Fourth bout—Teldy McKeever, Xavier A. C., knocked out Andrew Hebbrey, New York city, in the first round. Fifth Sout—William Doyle, New West Side A. C., beat John Geogham, Greenwood A. C. Sixth boun—Harry Kruger, New West Side A. C., beat Jack Cunningham, Rambler's A. C., in the extra round.

Laurens Hamilton, Yale '95, Seriously Ill. Laurens Hamilton, the son of William G. Hamlton and a great-grandson of Alexander Hamil ton, has been ill with appendicitis at his father's home, 105 East Twenty-first street. Since an home. 105 East Twenty-first street. Since an operation on Friday, March 12, his condition has been critical. On Wednesday Lo. physicians in aftendance gave up hope of saving his life. Yesterday he seemed to be resulted noor easily. Mr. Hamilton was graduated from Yale College with the class of 1895. In college he was one of the editors of the Yale Daily News, as well as a member of Eta Phi, Fat Upsilon and Secoli and Key. He is a member of the University Athletic Club of this city.

The hawking, coughing

Bronchitis

vanishes if Booth's " Hyomei " g Pocket Inhaler Outfit, the Australian "Dry Air" treatment, is used consci-entiously. All diseases of the throat, it "CURES BY INHALATION."

At all druggiets, \$1.00, or at office. Consul-ation tree. Send for free pamphier.

China and Japan Mattings

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Beg to announce that their new imports

tions of China and Japan Mattings have arrived. 300 patterns in

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choicest designs and colorings at

and upward per roll of 40 yards,

BROADWAY, 18TH & 19TH STS.

TRAP SHOOTING.

A Great Crowd of Experts in the Cobweb Gun Club's Tournament.

The Cobweb Gun Club's big shooting tournsment was continued yesterday at their grounds in Baychester, N. Y., and for the first time during the week the live bird men had a chance. Four open sweepstake events were arranged for their benefit, and some fine scores were made. The wing shots were not slow to take advantage of their opportunity and among the experts to face the traps were such cracks as Capt. J. L. Brewer, Robert A. Welch of Philadelphia, E. D. Fulford, Frank Kleintz, O. R. Dickey, Fred and William Bennett, Charles Zwerlein, J. L. Winston, Charles W. Budd, Charley Grimm, Sim Glover, and a host of lesser lights. The first event on the programme was the Baychester Introductory at five birds, all at 28 yards except the professionals, who shot from the 30-yard mark, Grimm, Fred Bennett, Dickey, Welch, Zwerlein, Glover and Brewer divided with five

Event No. 2 was the Pelham Bay sweepstake, seven birds, \$7 entrance fee, class shooting, divided under the Rose system. Grimm, Budd, Glover, Kleintz, Welch, Zwerlein, Brewer, Dickey, and Beers killed seven straight and divided first money.

The Harlem handicap at ten birds, \$7 entrance

fee, handicaps from 26 to 32 yards, was won by Dr. Judson, 28 yards, with a score of ten straight, The Sportsman's Scramble at five birds, \$5 The Sportsman's Scramble at five birds, \$55 entrance, followed. In this the winners of previous events were handicapped two yards and the winners of second money yard. Kleintz, 29 yards; Welch, 30 yards; Zwerlein, 28 yards: Brewer, 30 yards; Budd, 30 yards; Dickey, 28 yards; and William Bennett, 28 yards, tied with straight scores and agreed to shoot it off in a miss-and-out evens which followed, and Welch, Brewer, Budd, and Dickey divided first money in both events after killing seven straight. Fulford also got a share of the money in the last event. Summary:

Baychester Introductory—Charles Grimm, 5; M. A. killing seven straight. Fulford also got a share of the money in the last event. Summary:

Baychester introductory—Charles Grimm, 5; M. A. Beers. 4; C. W. Budd, 4; Fred Bennett, 5; O. R. Bickey, 5; William Cashan, 8; Frank Kleinta, 4; Robert Welch, 5; Charles Zweriein, 5; Sim Glover, 5; William Bennett, 4; Dr. Judson, 1; J. L. Brewer, 5.

Feiham Bay Sweepstakes—Charles Grimm, 7; Charles Budd, 7; Frederick Bennett, 5; Sim Glover, 7; William Cashan, 5; F. Kleintz, 7; R. Welch, 7; Charles Zweriein, 7; John Brewer, 7; O. R. Dickey, 7; William Bennett, 6; M. A. Beers, 7; Dr. Judson, 5; G. L. Winston, 5; E. D. Fulford, 6.

Harlem Handicap—C. Grimm (31), 9; B. hcKeon (27), 8; F. D. Fulford, 6, Harlem Handicap—C. Grimm (31), 9; B. hcKeon (27), 8; Fred Beanett (30), 9; F. K. Kleintz (31), 8; Robt, A. Welch (31), 8; Chas. Zweriein (27), 7; J. L. Hrewer (32), 9; C. W. Budd (31), 8; G. L. Winston (30), 8; M. T. Beers (27), 8; Sim Glover (31), 9; Dr. Judson (28), 10; Wm. Hennett (27), 9; E. D. Fulford (31), 9; Wm. Cashan (26), 8; O. R. Dickey (30), 6, Sportaman's Scramble—Grimm (30), 4; Winston (30), 4; Kleintz (29), 5; Welch (80), 6; Zweriein (38), 5; Brewer (30), 5; Thompson (29), 4; Budd (30), 6; C. Roy (18), 4; Beers (28), 4; McKeon (29), 4; Fred Bennett (28), 5.

Miss and Out Event—Winston, 0; Kleintz, 0; Welch, 7; Zwerlein, 1; McKeon, 9; Brewer, 7; Grimm, 4; Fulford, 7; Budd, 7; Dickey, 7; Thompson, 2; Winston (79), 4; William Bennett, 6.

Long Island Trap Shooting.

Not a straight score was made in the monthly took place at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon,

First Event-Regular monthly club shoot at ten live birds each for badge and yearly prizes; handi-Hee birds each for badge and yearly prizes; handi-cap rises, William Lair, 20 yards, 9; William Alien, 29 yards, 0; Dr. Adfur Eddy, 28 yards, 8; James E. Lake, 28 yards, 7. Second Event-Sweepstages, at five live birds each, club handicaps, Dr. Adfur Eddy, 28 yards, 5; William Lair, 50 yards, 4; Twilliam Allen, 29 yards, 4; James E. Lane, 28 yards, 8; Dr. William L. Jones, 28 yards, 2, withdrew on fourth round, Third Event-Match race at two live birds each, William Lair, 5; Dr. Jones, 3, withdrew on fourth round. round.

Fourth Event-Match race at ten live birds each.

William Lair, 7: Dr. Jones, 7. Shoot off of the at

five birds each-Lair, 5: Dr. Jones, 3.

Fifth Event-Match race at ten live birds each,
using but one barret. William Lair, 6. withdrew
on seventh round; Dr. Jones, 4, withdrew on

eighth round.

Keen Competition for the National Champion-

The national amateur gymnastic championships were held at the theatre of the Knicker-bocker A. C. last night in the presence of a large crowd. An unusual number of candi-

large crowd. An unusual number of candidates for honors were also in evidence, and the competition was as keen as could be desired.

The contest for the all-round championship resulted in a tie between Linderman and Hartel, and there were only fractional differences in some of the individual events. Summary:

Horizontal Bar—Won by Charles Berndt, Anchor A. C., 50 points; John Balz, New York Turn Verein, 51 b, second. L. Linderman, Camden Turn Verein, 40 b, third; F. Hartel, New York Turn Verein, 47 b, fifth; John Blasinger, New York Turn Verein, 47 b, fifth; Jotin Blasinger, New York Turn Verein, 48, auxist; D. Beuss, Knickerbocker A. C., 32, seventh.

Parallel Bar—Won by Otto Steffen, New York Turn Verein, with 44 1-10 points out of a possible 45; Charles Berndt, Anchor A. C., 43 1-5 points, second; H. Schwarz, Brooklyn E. D. Turn Verein, 42 3-10 points, third.

Trying Rings—Won by Charles Berndt, Anchor A. C., 12 1-5 points, Second; Berndt, Anchor A. C., 43 1-5 points, Second; Berndt, Anchor A. Charles Bernal, Anoklyn E. D. Turn Verein, 42 3-10 points, third.

Frying Rings—Won by Charles Bernut, Anchor A. C., 43 2-5 points. It Sanford, New Jersey A. C., 39 1-16 points, sectond, A. B. De Young, Knickerbooker A. C., 15-6 points, third.

Tumbing—Won by William Haas, Pastime A. C., with 14 7-10 points out of a possible 15; P. R. E., Steler, Pastime A. C., 13 1-10 points, second; George steler, Pastime A. C., 13 1-10 points, second; George steler, Pastime A. C., 12 3-5 points, third; Philip Boule, knickerbooker A. C., 12 3-5 points, fourth, Side Horse—Won by F. Harfel, New York Turn Verein, what is points, second; John Blasinger, New York Turn Verein, 37 1-10 points, third.

Long Rorse—Won by E. Linderman, Camden Turn Verein, with 38 points; John Blasinger, New York Turn Verein, 37 1-10 points, third.

Long Rorse—Won by E. Linderman, Camden Turn Verein, with 38 points; John Blasinger, New York Turn Verein, 37 points, second, F. Hartel, New York Turn Verein, 37 points, third.

Rope Climbing, twenty five feet—Won by B. Sanford, New Jorsey A. C., time, 7 1-5 seconds; William Schalble, Newark Turn Verein, third, after a tie with Edward Kumath, Anchor A. C., time, 9 seconds.

Chill Swinging—Won by F. Metz, Jr., Newark Turn tie with Edward Rumain, Anchor et Schwark Turn seconds.

Could Swinging-Won by F. Metz, Jr., Newark Turn Verein, with 210 et points: Henry Lang, New York Turn Verein, second, with 20 0 to points; Joseph D. Harris, Pastime A. C., third, with 10 2-5 points.

Altitional Championship—A tile between E. Linderman, Cannden Turn Verein, and F. Hartel, New York Turn Verein, with 161 3-5 points; John Blasinger, Sew York Turn Verein, third, with 161 15-100, Otto Stoffen, New York Turn Verein, from With 157 15-100, John Blair, New York Turn Verein, fifth, with 157 1-5 points.

A woman giving her name as Ida Becker, 23 years aid, was found sitting on the steps of Jayears old, was found sitting on the steps of Jacob. Fedelmeyer's house at 147 Skillman avenue. Brooklyn, at 11:30 whick hast night surtering from Farls green poisoning.

A jeniceman found her, and she told him sinwas married and had been discharged from the
litrockiyn House of the tood Shepherd on Monday. He called an ambainnes and she was
taken to St. Carbarine's Hoshital. There she
said she was not married, and that she had no
house. She would not tell why she had taken
poison, she may die.

Letters were found on her addressed to James
Reilly of Second street, Kensington, Pa., and to
sister Ada Ryan of the House of the Good Shepherd.

linds His Mother Hauging to a Rafter.

HOCHESTER, March 18. Joe, the 7-year-old son of Mrs. Michael Mitchell of 30 Hawley street, came running home from school yesterday after noon and bounded into the kitchen. Before his R. T. BOOTH;

Seast 20th Street, New York.

Record for free pamphies.

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Record free pamphies.

Seast 20th Street, New York.

Record free pamphies.

Seast 20th Street, Ne